THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and Job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN.
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville Jan 1, 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No 46.] THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858. [WHOLE No. 462.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in
BURNSVILLE
on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:

Primary English Branches,	$3 00
Higher do do	5 00
Classics and Algebra,	8.00
Contingent Fee, (in advance.)	25

R. DON WILSON.
Burnsville, April 1, 1858. tf

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
0:——:0

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of
Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti-
ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.
McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,
On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.
Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857. W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO
May 1, 1856. tf

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.
GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

SPRING
GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of *GOODS* we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered,) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with *cash*, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
April 15, '58.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, '58.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

100 Large Quarto 'Family
BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S

A Change.

AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEAVER & Co., retires from the concern.
The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.
H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

Result of the Panic.
SPRING STOCK
FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as "*the panics*," ASTON "*is himself again*," and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his
Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,
and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the
BRICK CORNER
immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted 'in all the various branches of his profession,' and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.
March 25, 1858.

BROKE JAIL.
W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying
GOODS,
to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at
Very Low Prices.
Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
Asheville, March 25, 1858.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR sale by GAINES, DEAVER & Co.
[April 22, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at
W. H. JACKSON & Co's.
April 15, 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAHNESTOCK, *Secretary.*
May 20, 1858. 1y.

LOST,

Some weeks since, between Asheville and Col. Patton's, on Swannanoa, a pair of heavy silver Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by returning them.
E. H. CUNNINGHAM.
Asheville, May 20, 1858.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

Support your Mechanics.

We copy the following excellent article on this subject from the last *Spirit of the Age*. "Whenever," says that paper, "we pass through a village and hear the frequent sound of the carpenter's hammer, the clink of the blacksmith's anvil—that village, we say to ourselves, is flourishing." True. Dr. Franklin once held a debt against a brother mechanic, and being put off from time to time, he determined at length to push him; but passing his shop late at night, he heard the sounds of his debtor's hammer, and he changed his mind and gave him further indulgence. He saved his debt, with interest.

But our mechanics are not encouraged as they should be. We purchase many things at the North, from our bitter enemies, which could be as well purchased here. And in addition to this, we put our mechanics on the credit system, which hinders them in their business and cramps their energies. *Cash* is the life of trade, and especially of the mechanic arts. We would as soon ask a man to trust us for a piece of beef or a bushel of meal, as to ask a mechanic to trust us for a pair of shoes, or for making a coat, or for mending a wagon or a carriage. *Pay as you go* is the philosopher's stone, which turns all you touch into money; and this is what the mechanic is entitled to expect at the hands of his customers. If you do not pay him the cash, he cannot lay in his stock to advantage, but is forced to purchase on credit, and thereby incur interest, higher prices, and the cost of exchange. You force him, too, to depend upon the Banks for aid, which working men ought, if at all possible, to avoid. Neither, unless you pay him, can he pay his hands; and thus the honest mechanic, who works week in and week out for his employer, is compelled often to go without his wages to purchase on credit the necessaries of life, and is kept down and kept poor, living on credit half the time and the other half from hand to mouth. This is no overdrawn picture. It is a true one. We have seen the reality time and again. Let no one who *can* pay, but who neglects or refuses to pay the mechanic or the workingman the money he has honestly earned, say that he is a friend to industry or that he wishes workingmen well. People are judged by what they *do* rather than by what they *say*. It is fashionable with some to put off the mechanic and pay him last, if at all; but these same people are always first at places of amusement or pleasure, spending their money—is it *theirs?*—as complacently as if no one was suffering for his wages, by them thoughtlessly or dishonestly withheld. But we will not detain our readers longer from the article from the *Age*, which is as follows:

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.—There is no truth more undeniable than that it is the bounden duty of every community to support its mechanics. They are a worthy and indispensable class of men, and we find no town or village flourishing without their aid. Indeed, their presence or absence is always a true index of the condition of the place—whether it is advancing in wealth and importance or sinking into decay. Whenever we pass through a village and hear the frequent sound of the carpenter's hammer, the clink of the blacksmith's anvil—that village, we say to ourselves, is flourishing. It cannot be otherwise, for the producers are actively employed, and outnumber the consumers.—Whenever this is the case, the people are growing wealthy, and at the same time training the rising generation to habits of industry and morality. When, if a city or a village pursue the opposite of this course—neglects its mechanics and supports those of some foreign town—those who can, will be compelled to go to some other place, and those who are compelled by force of circumstances to remain, will become idle and profligate—they will cease to produce, and become consumers—in a few years they becomes beggars, and their children ignorant and vicious.

If there is any truth in the assertion that we ought, as a nation, to give the preference to domestic manufactures, the fact is equally true with regard to the community; both are sustained by the same arguments. If a merchant would have around him substantial customers, let him by every means in his power support the mechanics of his village, and as they become more wealthy, their custom will increase, especially in those articles on which he makes the greatest profits, for it is undeniable, that as men become more wealthy they also become luxurious, and no merchant will deny that articles of luxury always afford the greatest profits. The habit of importing large quantites of cheap and made articles of competition with our village mechanics, is short-sighted and wrong, both as regards the mechanic and customer; if the merchant would look further into the operation of things, he would find that he crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring the case to his own door, and he, perhaps, may better understand it.—Suppose that every individual who possesses the means, and who uses in his family four or five hundred dollars worth of goods per annum, should, instead of buying of him at retail, go to some city wholesale establishment and purchase his year's supply—would he not in bitterness condemn such an illiberal course, and would he not say to him with truth, that he was warring against his own interest, by destroying the business of his own town and giving it to another; and that his littleness would react upon him in double fold by decrease of his property and business! So, in the case above instanced, could the mechanic say the same to the merchant. We say, then, let all classes support each other, and by mutual exchanges keep that wealth at home, which, if necessarily expended abroad, tends to destroy the business of your neighbor, and which in turn destroys your own.

A Rare Piece of Gossip.

The Washington correspondent of the N. York Express relates the particulars of a love affair, which has created no little excitement in the diplomatic and fashionable circles of the national capital. It appears that an *attache* of the Spanish Embassy has long been an ardent admirer of the only daughter of a retired banker of Washington, but the prudent father, not relishing the idea of such an alliance for his daughter, forbade the Spanish cavalier his house. The cavalier wrote the banker a challenge, but could find no one to deliver it.

On Tuesday night last the banker was dining with Mr. Slidell, who occupies the next house to his own on Lafayette square. While partaking of Mr. Slidell's hospitality, his servant came in and informed him that two persons were hanging about his house in a suspicious manner. The banker, whom we will call Mr. C., requested his friend, Senator Bright, who was of the party, to accompany him, and proceeded with that gentleman to his own residence. As he entered the hall, he met his daughter in the hall, and proceeding to the picture gallery, which was lighted only by the hall lamp which shone through the door way, he found a man snugly ensconced under the pianoforte. Seizing him by the collar, he dragged him from his hiding place, and discovered him to be no less a personage than the Spanish *attoche*. He discovered that the aforesaid Spaniard was armed with a six barrelled revolver, which he took from him, and then kicked him incontinently into the street. As he opened the door for this purpose, he discovered another person of the same "tribe" lurking about the entrance.

Another letter in the same paper says that the young lady, afraid that her lover would shoot her father, took advantage of her father's absence at the dinner above mentioned, and requested him by note to come and see her, for the purpose of explanation. A challenge has since been sent and refused by the father. The diplomatic corps are said to sympathize with the Spaniard, almost unanimously.

Baptism in Hoops.

At Chicago last week, a rather amusing scene took place during the baptism of a young lady by the pastor of the Tabernacle. The Union says: "The minister requested her to assume the dress peculiar to such an occasion, but she declined to take off her hooped skirt; the minister told her of the inconveinence that must result from her obstinacy, but she persisted. When she came to descend into the bath, the inflated skirt touched the water and rose up around her like a balloon. Her head was lost to the congregation, she was swallowed up in the swelling skirt, the minister tried to force her down into the bath, but she was kept above the surface by the floating properties of the crinoline, and was buoyed up so successfully that it was not until after much difficulty and many forcible attempts to submerge the lady, the minister succeeded in baptising the fair one. Finally it was effected, to the relief of the minister and the seriously inclined audiance, who could not keep from laughing in their pocket-handkerchiefs.

A NEW PROCESS OF EXTRACTING TEETH.—The Baltimore Patriot says: "We yesterday witnessed the trial of a new process of extracting teeth, by which it was stated the operation would cause no pain. The trial was made at our college of Dental Surgery, and the operators were Drs. Harriss and Arthur. It was certainly the most satisfactory trial of the kind we have ever witnessed. A number of teeth were extracted, and the patients declare they received no pain, but experienced a numbing sensation about the tooth. This soothing is produced by passing a current of electricity through the tooth at the time of extracting. The patient grasps firmly in his hand one pole from an electro magnetic machine; the other pole from the machine is attached to the forceps, and by this means a current of electricity is passed through the tooth and produces a local anæsthesia, and so avoids the use of chloroform or ether.—The amount of current is adjusted to suit each patient, so as not to produce an unpleasant sensation."

☞ Moses Sherin, in Granville Co., was burnt to death, while under the influence of liquor. He leaves a family destitute.

Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae.

MONROE, UNION COUNTY, N. C., May 12, 1858.

To the Editors of the Standard:

According to the published appointments, Judge Ellis and his competitor, Mr. McRae, arrived here yesterday morning; and although the Superior Court was held last week; and is now in session in Mecklenburg, a very respectable number of our citizens came to town early in the day; and soon after dinner our Court House was filled with a highly intelligent and orderly audience.

Agreeable to previous arrangements to speak an hour and a half each, with a short reply, Judge Ellis led off; and I assure you that the intelligent portion of the audience will freely admit that, although expectation was high, it was more than fully realized in the Judge's effort. The talented speaker, in the most eloquent manner, and in forcible language, compressed in the short space of time, a tower of the strong points in the Democratic creed, which his brilliant opponent, with all his ingenuity, was unable even to shake.

He referred first to the large convention of his fellow citizens, who had placed him in his present position, claiming that, as he came in obedience to a public call, he did not appear as a mere seeker of office; but that his efforts were directed to the firm establishment of great principles, which he demonstrated, was essential to the preservation of this great and happy country.

His reference to the labors and usefulness of public officers was a most happy conception, reaching the hearts of the whole assembly; and his appeal to the patriots of Union County to rally, as in times past, to the honored old banner of Democracy, which has showered innumerable blessings upon the country, was most heartily responded to by the audience. Judge Ellis here traced the history of parties from the beginning, and showed how much of our greatness, as a people, is attributable to the ascendency of the measures he advocated. In terms which all could understand, and with a power which was perfectly irresistable, he showed the necessity of a strict construction of the Constitution, and the great danger of the exercise of any power not clearly therein specified.—This point in the discussiou was so ably handled, that every one present could clearly see the danger of exercising doubtful powers, even for desirable purposes, before the Judge's irresistable application to the unconstitutionality of the *distribution hobby*.

The Judge read from Calhoun, Clay, Jackson, Webster, and others fortifying every point he made by authority, which none could deny.

On the slavery question, which he proved was either intimately connected and affected by every attempt to exercise unconstitutional powers, he was listened to with the deepest attention. The effect of this part of the speech was discernable in the countenance of all.

Judge Ellis briefly and rapidly referred to the almost superhuman sagacity and firmness of General Jackson, and showed how, by adhering to this principle of strict construction, he had saved the country from ruin; and he urged, in the most powerful manner, that, now more than ever in view of the sectional war raging in the North, we must insist on the same course for our safety.

Mr. Buchanan's devotion to the constitution was referred to in the most happy manner; the fidelity of our delegation in Congress on the Kansas and other questions, was presented in terms of the warmest praise, and contrasted with the treacherous Know Nothings, who had shown a willingness to see the Black Republicans triumph; and in this connection, although he did not impeach Mr. McRae's fidelity, he demonstrated very clearly that his opposition to the admission of Kansas will inevitably lead him and his supporters into the embrace of the *new party* now organizing under the lead of Black Republicans, quoting from Seward's speech, to show the current which will carry all the opponents of the organized Democracy into the ranks of enemies of the South.

He also quoted from Burlingame, referred to Gilmer's vote, and compared the Know Nothing party to "Jonah's gourd" in illustration.

Having again spoken of the great progress of the country to happiness and prosperity, he suddenly came down to the contemptible "scramble" for public lands, exposing Mr. McRae's plan, showing how he differs from Mr. Clay and from himself, when in his better days, he exhibited a clearer judgment and more fidelity to the Democratic party and the Constitution.

In the course of his speech he referred to the deserters, and showed the utter folly of now going off upon *hobbies*, at a time when the best men of the country are rallying to our standard from all parties. His appeal at this point was overpowering; and he closed amidst the most hearty cheering, respectfully asking the audience to give Mr. McRae a patient hearing.

Mr. McRae then arose in his usually graceful manner, referred to his former connection with the party, spoke of Gen. Avery, Mr Kerr, Mr. Steele, and others as Whigs, attempting thus to throw ridicule upon the convention; whereupon Judge Ellis promptly corrected him, defended those gentlemen from unjust aspersions, distinctly stating that having been in college with Gen. Avery, he knew him to have always been a Democrat of perfect consistency, undeviating in support of correct principle, paying that gentleman a merited compliment.

Mr. McRae's reply differed very little as we are told from the speech he has been delivering in various places; and I therefore do him no injustice in passing it by with a few words. But I may remark that the few supporters he has here, are any thing but elated; and the remark is now common that nothing but an openly professed *American* candidate will give satisfaction to some members of that party.

Mr. McRae spoke of the high taxes; but he cleared this part by saying that he "blamed" no one "therefor." He attempted no reply to Judge Ellis on the constitutionality of the question; but he tried to get around it by accusing others of having advocated his doctrine; or something else equally as bad.

He admitted that he had once regarded distribution as unconstitutional; but he said he had received new impressions; and that by looking into the *shallow* water at Wilmington, he had seen things in a new light.

Mr. McRae seemed disposed to censure Mr. Buchanan for appointing Mr. Biggs to the Judgeship, and Gov. Bragg for appointing Mr. Clingman Senator. He also thought it was not fair for the President to overlook Mr. Venable. On distribution *his* plan being exposed, he said he was prepared for any plan, showing that his purpose is not well settled. The most glowing part of his speech was his extravagant description of Illinois, and the miraculous growth of Ohio.

He said very distinctly that had he been in Congress, he would have voted as Gilmer did against the admission of Kansas; and yet he said he would not have separated from his section; and here he was not very explicit.

He was opposed he said, to any further appropriation for internal improvements, endeavoring to represent Judge Ellis as in favor of high taxes; but here he was met by the Judge, who disclaimed any wish to raise any more taxes than may be necessary with safety to the treasury, to develop the resources of the State, and to render available what has already been expended.

Mr. McRae made a fling at the convention that nominated Judge Ellis. What said he, would Michael Hoke, if he could look down upon that Convention and seen John Kerr, James W. Osborne, Walter L. Steele and C. M. Avery, old line whigs, participating in its proceedings, he would have taken it to be a whig convention. Indeed he said a Virginia paper had stated that a Whig Convention in North Carolina had met, and nominated John W. Ellis for Governor.

Judge Ellis replied that if Michael Hoke could have looked down upon that Convention, and seen those men, he would have turned to the inscription on their flag (he here read the anti-distribution resolutions of 1858.) He would have turned again to the flag of 1844, under which he fought, (he here read the anti distribution resolutions of 1844,) and he would have said it is the same old flag—all right.

Judge Ellis then said he held in his hand a late number of the Raleigh *Register*, and what would that other illustrious Democrat, *Lewis D. Henry* say if he could look down and see at the mast head of that paper (waving it to and fro in his hand:) *For Governor, Duncan K. McRae, Esq.*, surely he would have said strange things have come to pass.

I will not trespass further upon your time with any more remarks, but in conclusion, I must say that all thinking men here privately concede that Judge Ellis gained a complete triumph. UNION.

A REGULAR SKINNING.—The bell-weather of the Maryland Know Nothings, H. Winter Davis, received at the hands of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, the other day the most perfect skinning that was ever performed upon an animal of that description. Mr. Davis rose in the House to aid his abolition friends by giving a stab to the bill offered by the Kansas conference committee, and so eager was this ally of Giddings & Co., to effect this object, that his zeal outrun his prudence, and he was guilty of making the most ridiculous statements, destitute alike of reason or truth. Mr. Stephens, in reply to this gassy effusion of the Know Nothing advocate, exposed his ignorance and recklessness of assertion in such a manner as should be a lesson to him through all future time.

Those who were in the House at the time say that the usually inflated manner of Mr. Davis was changed to one of absolute, stammering and confusion. And no wonder, for never in our recollection was there in the House an exhibition of such extreme ignorance from one of such pretensions as Mr. Davis. Stupid indeed must be the party that could find anything in this effort of Mr. Davis to compliment or commend. Another such speech will satisfy all that read it that the Baltimore Abolitionist is a cypher so far as all practical history of the country is concerned.—*Baltimore Republic.*

There ars two reasons why we don't trust a man—one, because we don't know him; and the other because we do.

The Mount Carroll (Ill.) Republican notes that eggs are selling in that place at three cents a dozen.

☞ The Mayor of New York is trying to root out the mock auctioneers who infest that city.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Educational Association of North Carolina.

The undersigned, Executive Committee of "The Educational Association of North Carolina," in accordance with the power vested in them by the Constitution, have selected STATESVILLE as the place of the next annual meeting. The time of the meeting is fixed by the Constitution *on the first Wednesday (the 7th day) of July;* and as the season is one of comparative leisure, and the place healthy and accessible, it is hoped there will be a large attendance of members, and of others wishing to join the Association.

The people of Statesville, in public meeting, have generously tendered the hospitalities of the place to the Association; and all the Rail Roads of the State will pass the Delegates for one fare.

The Western Extension (Rail Road) running from Salisbury, will be completed, it is hoped, to Statesville, by the fifth of July; and if the cars should not be running so far, there will be ample means for the conveyance of delegates, from the terminus of the Road to Statesville.

By a Committee appointed for that purpose, four persons will be selected to deliver essays on educational subjects, and two to deliver popular addresses; and among other subjects of great interest, coming up for general discussion, will be a plan for a cheap System of Normal Schools.

Officers and teachers of Common Schools—professors in Colleges, and teachers in every class of Schools, and all friends of education in North Carolina, whether members of the Association or not, are earnestly and cordially invited to attend. Statesville, situated nearly at the foot of the mountains, among a thrifty and intelligent population, and in a high and salubrious region, offers many inducements for a summer excursion to those who live in the middle, southern, and eastern parts of the State; and the people of the piedmont and mountain counties will perceive that the place of meeting has been selected as near to them as circumstances will permit.

Papers of the State friendly to the cause of education will please publish this notice.

C. H. WILEY,
G. W. BROOKS,
W. H. BASS,
Executive Committee.

May 17th, 1858.

The Outrages on Americans in Mexico

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The President this morning transmitted to Congress a communication with reference to the outrages on American citizens during the recent commotions in Mexico. Also, important dispatches from United States Minister Forsyth and Consul Chase. Mr. Forsyth states that since he took charge of the legation Gen. Garza has seized and injured American property in the vicinity of Tampico to the amount of $500,000. It appears by the communication that Garza has promised to respect American interests in Tampico in future, and that the Mexican minister assures the United States that his government is indignant at Garza's outrages, and promises, when the government captured Tampico, it will punish him for his acts.

Mr. Forsyth says it is so long since an American ship-of war visited a Mexican port, that they almost forget we have a navy.

COMPLETION OF THE EAST TENNESSEE & VIRGINIA RAILROAD.—We were present on Friday the 14th inst., and witnessed the laying down of the last *rail*, and the driving of the last *spike*, completing the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad. As to the formal exercises of the day little can be said—the crowd which was estimated to be about fifteen hundred amused themselves as best they could under the shade of a few apple trees, not forgetting to do ample justice to the *eatables* the ladies had provided for the occasion. Maj. John McGaughey gave a detailed history of the road, from the call for the first convention to the present time. It is unnecessary for us to add any comment upon his speech, for it is well known that the Maj. always has his speeches well prepared, and his facts correct. After the Maj. had concluded his very interesting address, Mr. Shell favored the crowd with some poetry, which will appear in our next paper.

The crowd then formed on both sides of the road to witness the driving of the last spike, and the anxiety manifested to see this spectacle sufficiently attested that those present were fully alive to the importance of the event.

The Directors gave the spike a blow a piece with the hammer, and as the President gave the finishing stroke, the crowd gave three cheers that made the woods and hills resound far and near. Then the shrill whistle of the "Jefferson" and "Washington," announced that the road *was completed.—Greeneville Democrat.*

Henry William Herbert, better known, for many years, by the reading community, as an author, under the signature of Frank Forrester, committed suicide in New York, on Monday last, at the Stevens House, Broadway, by shooting himself in the left breast with a pistol. Cause—Woman.

☞ The largest flouring mill in the world is in Richmond, Virginia.

[FOR THE NEWS]

TEMPERANCE HALL, Tuesday Evening, May 18th, 1858.

Whereas, we the members of Asheville Division Sons of Temperance have reason to believe, and are deeply pained to know, the cause of Temperance is in a languishing condition in our county, and that the object for which we are associated does not receive that attention it merits among the masses of the people; and we not only regret to know that while the cause of Temperance is not advancing, it is a source of sorrow to the friends of the cause generally, that Intemperance is sadly but surely on the increase in our midst. Be it therefore

Resolved, 1. That we believe it to be the duty of the different Divisions in Buncombe county to meet in Convocation at some suitable time and place, hereafter to be mentioned, to take into consideration such measures as are beneficial to the prosperity and success of our Order, and for the propagation of a unity of feeling, sentiment and action, and to build up and strengthen our order, and for the more permanent establishing our principles in the hearts of the people.

Resolved 2d. That our sister Divisions, Reems' Creek, Academie, and Union, be earnestly requested to participate with us on the occasion.

Resolved, 3d. That the aforesaid Convocation shall consist of delegates appointed from the several Divisions in the county, whose duty it shall be to meet in Convocation, to take into consideration such suggestions as may be conducive to the interests of the Temperance cause.

Resolved, 4th. That our sister Divisions be desired to appoint to each Division ten delegates, to represent them in the aforesaid Convocation.

Resolved, 5th. That the W. P. appoint a Corresponding Committee, consisting of three, who shall inform our brethren throughout the county of this action of our Division, and earnestly solicit their co-operation in the objects in view.

Resolved, 6th. That all the Divisions of the surrounding counties be specially invited to attend the public Convocation, and participate in the celebration.

Resolved, 7th. That the papers of our village be requested to give the above an insertion.

In pursuance of the fifth resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correspondence: I. B. Sawyer, Rev. W. H. Bates, H. E. Colton.

JAMES LOVE HENRY, W. P.
T. BLAKELY BOYD, R. S.

Further News from Utah.

Negotiations by Colonel Kane, the Peace Commissioner—Gov. Cumming in Salt Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.

The following additional particulars from Utah have been derived by the Republican, from Mr. Garish, who left camp Scott April 12th. While his information does not fully corroborate the news already given, it leaves no room to question the fact that Governor Cumming had entered Salt Lake city..

Colonel Kane, who was sent out as a peace commissioner via California, arrived at Salt Lake on 25th of February, and remained there eight days. He then proceeded to Camp Scott, and while there frequently passed from the camp to a place of a conference to the leading Mormons outside. In pursuance of the negotiations there entered into, Governor Cumming left Camp Scott on the 5th of April, and was met by a gentleman on the 9th, when two days travel from the city. He was accompanied by Colonel Kane and escorted by Messrs. Porter, Rockwell, Egan and other Mormons. The arrival of the Governor at the city was anticipated on the 11th, and handsome apartments had been provided for his reception.

A gentleman, who is well informed in relation to the Mormons, and who had just arrived from Salt Lake, told the Republican's informant that the general feeling in the city was in favor of peace, and only a portion of the leaders were advocating resistance.

The scouting party in charge of B. F. Fickling, about whose safety apprehensions had been felt, had returned to camp.

The provision trains for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 24th April, and Col. Hoffman was to leave next day.

Captain Marcy, with his train of horses and mules and about 3000 sheep, was heard from on the Cherokee trail, 200 miles south of Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by the troops detailed by General Garland, but was waiting their arrival. When heard from his progress was very slow, but he would reach Camp Scott by the 20th of May.

The mail party experienced heavy rains east of Fort Laramie, and the roads were in a wretched condition.

Another Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, May 15.

An accident has occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad to the Cincinnati night express. As the train was crossing the bridge at East Lafayette it gave way, precipitating the whole train into the water.—The conductor, fireman, and engineer were killed, but none others seriously hurt.

Shops and Cars Burnt.

NEW ALBANY, May 14.

The machine shops of the New Albany and Salem Railroad were burned this morning, and seven locomotives, three passenger cars, a dozen freight cars, and all the machinery were destroyed. Loss $250,000; insured only for $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Tornadoes.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.

A violent tornado occurred in this vicinity on Wednesday last. The train on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad was blown off the track at Lexington, Illinois, and many persons seriously injured. Towns in the vicinity were half prostrated, and some persons were killed. Another tornado occurred on Friday, between Bloomington and Springfield, Illinois, and many houses were destroyed.

Appointment of United States Marshal.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Dr. D. H. Hamilton has been appointed United States Marshal, for South Carolina District, in place of Col. T. D. Condy, deceased.

Important from Washington.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1858.

The reports, which are becoming frequent, of the proceedings of the British cruisers employed on the coast of Cuba for the suppression of the slave trade, have caused some sensation here. The cruisers do not hesitate, it seems, to fire into, bring to, and visit and search vessels under the American flag, which are engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce. Even if an American vessel were engaged in the slave trade, the British government have no right, under our construction of the ASHBURTON treaty, to interfere with her, nor have the British cruisers on the African coast claimed that right. They have pursued a different policy, boarding an American slaver, and offering the alternative to be hanged as pirates under the U. S. law, or to "own up," and strike American colors, give up the vessel, and take freedom for themselves. But it would appear that the British cruisers on the coast of Cuba have more stringent orders. The Lieutenant commanding war steamer *Styx*, informed the Captain of the American schooner *Mobile*, that the British naval force was under orders to board every vessel they met on the coast of Cuba.

Of course the British Government must revive their pretensions to regulate the police of the seas, and to board every vessel of every nation, and violate flag, in pursuit of slavers. This assumption creates some sensation here already, and Mr. BIGLER, who is looked upon as the special friend of the President, in the Senate, called the attention of that body to the subject to day, and offered a resolution of inquiry.

If the slave trade is to be suppressed, it must be done, not by cruisers on the coast of Africa, but the coast of Cuba, which now furnishes the exclusive market for slaves.—This is admitted by Gen. CASS, in his long letter to Lord NAPIER. But our Government will not admit the right of Great Britain to visit or board vessels under our flag, even if engaged in the slave trade. The African squadrons are admitted to be useless, or at least of little utility, in proportion to their expense and the loss of life which they involve.

This Government has declined any further steps for the suppression of the slave trade.—The British Government, on the other hand, has increased her naval power on the coast of Africa, and sent a force to Cuba under stringent orders to capture slaves entering or departing from Cuban ports. The treaty between Great Britain and Spain gives this right of interference to the former power, as far as Spanish waters and Spanish vessels are concerned.

The question which is thus to arise between the United States and Great Britain, may lead to serious consequences. LEO.

The Late Outrages in the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1858.

The President has informed the Senate, that Mr. Dallas has been instructed to demand the dismissal of the British officers who have outraged our flag in the Gulf of Mexico, and also to require pecuniary satisfaction, in case of loss. He also intends to hold Spain responsible for the outrages permitted in her waters, and insists upon prompt measures being taken to prevent future outrages.—Several vessels have been ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba.

The British Outrages.

AUGUSTA, May 20.

There is a growing indignation everywhere in relation to the British outrages in the Gulf.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The steamer Star of the West, with California mails to the 20th ult., and passengers has arrived. She brings over $1,000,000 in treasure.

Forrest city, Nevada county, had been entirely destroyed by fire.

The United States steam frigate Merrimac and sloop of war Decatur remained at Panama. All on board well.

Business at San Francisco was dull, but mining and agricultural prospects were eminently favorable.

Archie, the fugitive slave, had been discharged by the court.

Rich gold diggings in the neighborhood of Carson Valley had been discovered.

Later intelligence from the Colorado exploring expedition, under Lieut. Ives, states he had demonstrated the navigability of that river to the mouth of the Virginia River.

The Legislature of California had passed a bill prohibiting future immigration of free negroes into the State, and compelling those already there to register their names and take out licenses. There was great excitement among the free negroes. Meetings were held, and the question of emigrating in bodies to Vancouver's Island was discussed.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salisbury to Asheville.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING Public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and BEST route East. My coaches are fine and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommeading the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this roure a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail-Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swannanoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit *Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman*, and *Mt. Mitchell*, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this road good for three months.

Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.
" " Asheville, at Gudger's Hotel.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, April 22, 1858—3m

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

To The Stockholders of the W. N. C. R. R. COMPANY.

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.
STATESVILLE, 5th May, 1858.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, held in Salisbury, on the 4th inst.—It was ordered, that the balance of the Stock due from individual Stockholders, to wit, 15 per cent. be due and payable at the Rail Road Office, on the 10th JUNE next.

R. F. SIMONTON,
SECRETARY & TREAS.

May 13, 1858.—4w.

TAILORING.

New Shop at an Old Stand.

C. GREEN,

HAVING removed from Hendersonville to this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Buncombe, and the west generally, that he has bought out the establishment lately kept by John W. Wilson., on the west side of Main street, a few doors below the Courthouse square, and having refurnished it with a new stock of materials, he is at all times prepared to execute work in the neatest, most durable style. He will warrant as good fits and well made jobs as can be obtained in this section.

All kinds of Trimmings for Coats, Pants, and Vests kept constantly on hand.

HAIR-BRAIDING.

Having many years since learned the art of Braiding Hair into the different forms of ornament, he is prepared to execute all such work, as Bracelets, Necklaces, Watch Guards, Rings, Ear-Drops, Breastpins, &c., at a reasonable price and in the neatest style. Specimens of his work in this art may be seen at the store of Summey, McDowell & Co. Orders left with them will be attended to with punctuality.

Asheville, May 13, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.

March 25. 1858.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LAND

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, I will, on the 25th day of June next, at the Court House in Asheville, proceed to sell the

LANDS

belonging to the Estate of John P. Smith, deceased. The first Tract containing about Three Hundred Acres, being the valuable farm at the mouth of Swannanoa River. About eighty acres of this Tract is No. 1 river bottom. On the premises there is a large and elegantly finished

Brick Dwelling House,

and all necessary out-buildings.

—ALSO—

About Three Hundred Acres on the west side of French Broad River, lying immediately opposite the above. About 15 acres of it bottom land, and the rest strong up-land, much of it heavily timbered.

—ALSO—

Another Tract on the west side of French Broad River, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, about 25 of which is first quality river bottom. This tract is also immediately on the river, and adjoining Smith's Bridge.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of one and two years, with Note and approved security, and the title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

Such an opportunity to purchase Land is not often presented. Such Lands as the above have not been offered in this market for many years.—Their proximity to Asheville, (the whole being within two miles) their fertility, and desirable location, all combine to make them valuable.

Persons wishing to examine them will be conducted over the premises by W. W. McDowell, Esq., or by the undersigned.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, May 6 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is employed to close the business of Smith & Chapman. All those indebted to them, by note or book account, will save trouble, and perhaps cost, by calling on him at Room No. 2, Gudger's Hotel, and making payment. J. DUNLAP.

Asheville, May 6. 1858.

State of North Carolina,

Haywood County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Spring Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a portion of the legal representatives of Mary Wells, late of said county, deceased, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, (and the proceeds arising from the sale of said deceased's effects having been deposited in this office, by the Administrator,) it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, calling on them to come forward and establish their claims, on or by the 4th Monday in September next. W. W. MEDFORD, C.C.

April 29 1858. Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina.

Cherokee County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

David Taylor vs. Andrew Taylor.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Andrew Taylor, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cherokee, at the Court House in Murphey, on the 1st Monday in June next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment will be rendered by default, and the Land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's execution.

Witness, Drury Weeks, Clerk of said County Court, at Office, the 17th day of April, 1858.

DRURY WEEKS, C. C. C.

6w Printer's fee $6.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 21.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 27, 1858.

For Governor,
Hon. J. W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,
W. W. AVERY, Esq.
OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,
Dr. JOHN YANCY,
OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,
Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.

For Sheriff.
Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We will send the "News" until after the election in August at the following rates:

Single copy,		$00 40
3	copies,	1 00
8	"	2 00
15	"	3 00
25	"	4 00

Invariably in advance.

Send on your clubs, and prepare to keep posted in the stirring events of the campaign.

We trust our friends who feel interested in the dissemination of correct principles, will exert themselves a little in procuring and forwarding us campaign subscribers.

The terms are put as low as possible, and will barely save us from loss.

The cash must in every instance accompany the order, as no paper will be sent until it is paid for.

Address, T. W. ATKIN,
Editor of News, Asheville.
May 27, 1858.

Special Court.

It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, that a Special Court is to be held for this county, beginning on the Third Monday in July, and to continue two weeks.

☞ We invite attention to the communication in another column, in reference to the meeting of the Educational Association of the State. The objects sought to be accomplished are such as commend themselves to the approbation of all good men.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman for a pamphlet copy of his late speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, "Against the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and in favor of American ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico and Central America." A cotemporary has well remarked, that in making this speech, his last official act in the House, Mr. Clingman left a rich legacy to that body. We design publishing it entire, at an early day.

Acknowledgments.

Hon. T. L. Clingman of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. Messrs. Branch, Ruffin, and Craige, of the House, have our thanks for public documents.

Homicide.

We learn from the Greeneville (Tenn.) papers that a difficulty occurred in that place last week, between Addison Withers and John Crum, in which the latter was stabbed and killed. A hundred dollars reward is offered for the capture of Withers, who made his escape.

Augusta Market.

In the Augusta market Bacon, hog round, is worth 10 to 11 cents; hams, 11 to 12; Corn, 55 to 60 cents a bushel; Wheat, 85 to 90; Flour, superfine, $4 75 to $5, per barrel.

These prices are less than the same articles are sold for in the *Asheville market.* Our producing friends will not fail to see the advantages presented by our market, over that of a *country town* like Augusta!

☞ An Artillery Company is being organized in Salisbury, N. C.

For Congress.

It will be seen that W. W. Avery and D. Coleman, Esq'rs, to-day announce themselves candidates for Congress, to fill the place lately occupied by Mr. Clingman..

These gentlemen are both Democrats—both men of ability and influence; and we may add, without impropriety, both our personal friends.

To say that we regret they have come in collision, does not fully express our feelings: we are pained that it is so; and this feeling will be shared by thousands in this District.—We have endeavored to do justice to both, and when they have gone forth and labored in defence of sound doctrines, as they have nobly done, we have defended, and strengthened the hands of both, as best we could.—But the road has forked at length, and we, in common with their Democratic brethren, must make a choice between them. The necessity is upon us, and it is not of our seeking, nor to our liking.

There is already a Know Nothing in the field, Gen. Jones of Henderson; and if the breach between our Democratic brethren is not healed, there is danger—imminent danger, too—of the District being misrepresented in the next Congress; and it is the imperative duty of the party to concentrate their strength, and in solid columns march to the ballot box, and save the District, so long represented by the gallant and able Clingman, from the reproach of succeeding him with a member of the defunct Know Nothing organization, with his sins unatoned for and his hands unwashed from the corruptions of the secret Order.

To make a choice between friends is an unpleasant business, but it has to be done.—Principles must be sustained, whatever may be the fortunes of men. And after a careful review of the whole ground, including the questions of claims and availability, we have placed the name of W. W. Avery, of Burke, at the head of our columns, and shall advocate his election with whatever of ability we possess. In doing so, we think we have the approval of a majority of the freemen of the District; in fact, we are thoroughly satisfied of it. In taking this step we have not underrated the ability and services of Mr. Coleman. We yield to no one in our respect for him as a man, or in our admiration of his talents. He has done good service—aye, noble service, and occupies a place in the confidence of the people of this District, second to no man of his age.

While these things are so, it cannot be denied that Mr. Avery's claims are stronger than those of any other man. For more than twenty years he has been the faithful, unfaltering leader of the Democracy in this District; and has probably fought more desperate battles, and oftener led the "forlorn hope," than any politician in America. For many years while the Democratic party was in a hopeless minority, he left his private business, year after year, threw himself into the thickest of the fight, canvassed every county, and labored unceasingly for the ascendency of correct principles, with a devotion amounting to sublimity. He is a man of mature years, being now about 45, and his whole life has been given to the Democratic party. This is the first time he has asked office at the hands of the people of the District. In view of his services, we ask every candid man—Is not his claim a reasonable and a righteous one? If any man may ask favor at the hands of a party for services rendered, may not he?

We need not tell the people who Mr. Avery is, or what position he occupies, either at home or abroad. They know him as one of the ablest lawyers in the State,—as one of the best informed politicians and readiest debaters in the Union,—as a man of high intellectual endowments, and as possessing already a national reputation. He would be a worthy successor of Thomas L. Clingman.

Entertaining these views, we have nailed his flag to our mast, subject to the decision of the people at the ballot box. We have not done so, however, in the spirit of dictation. We do not claim the right to think for others; and have taken our position as a free man, leaving others to exercise a like discretion.

We invite attention to the following Card from Mr. Avery. Like everything emanating from his pen, it is concise and explicit.

MORGANTON, 22d May, 1858.

To the Voters of the Eighth Congressional District.

The resignation of Mr. Clingman has created a vacancy in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and the Governor will issue writs for an election at an early day. As the District is a very large one in territorial extent, I desire, in advance of the Governor's proclamation, to announce myself as a Democratic candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Hon. T. L. Clingman to the Senate.

I have been so long identified with the Democratic Party, and have so frequently engaged in political discussions before you, that no labored exposition of my political creed is necessary to enlighten you touching my opinions upon public questions. Such exposition is at least unnecessary now, as I propose to canvass the several counties composing the District, and address the people at such times and places as it may suit their convenience to attend.

I solicit your suffrages with a full appreciation of the responsibilities attaching to the high station which I seek to fill, and, if elected, will use all honorable means to promote your interests, defend your honor, and protect your rights in the National Councils.

Your ob't servant,
W. W. AVERY.

The Reason Why.

The Raleigh Register is opposed to Judge Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, of course; and among its reasons for that opposition is one which concerns very materially the interests of the western people. They are entitled to know it, and we will let the Register speak for itself. That paper of the 19th instant contains the following article, which we copy entire, that there may be no misapprehension as to Mr. McRae's position:

"We give up to day a great deal of our space to an interesting account of the discussion between Messrs. McRae and Ellis in Union county. The reader will see that Judge Ellis' plan for paying the State debt, and completing the works already commenced is by taxation. If the Railroad 'butts up' against the eastern and western sides of the mountains, Judge Ellis would never let the want of *'four millions of dollars'* prevent the ends from being united. That is to say, he would increase the debt of the State to nearly one half of its present amount to make this tunnel. But is it at all certain that four millions will make the tunnel? Tunnelling mountains is not a holiday business, and we all know how fallacious are the estimates of such work. Look at the tunnel through the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap in Virginia, and learn from that work that it is easier to make an estimate than to bore through a mountain. But, how does Judge Ellis propose to make the Road 'butt up' on each side of the mountain? The Road is under contract from Statesville to Morganton, but from Morganton to the spot at which the tunnel will begin, must be between 40 and 50 miles. How does Judge Ellis propose to reach this *butting up* point on the east, and how does he propose to make the Road from the Tennessee line to the butting up point on the west of the mountains? Let us see. We have lately received some data which will give an idea of the cost of these works. We understand that the contract for the portion of the Road from Statesville to Morganton, a distance of some twenty odd miles, has been let at the rate of $30,000 a mile, making the cost of the Road some $600,000. Now, from Morganton west, the country is more difficult than from Morganton east, and of course the cost of the Road will be increased. But suppose it can be built for $30,000 a mile, we shall see that, estimating the distance between Morganton and Asheville at sixty miles, the Road would cost *one million eight hundred thousand dollars,* to which add $4,000,000 for the tunnel, and we have a sum more than half the amount of the present State debt! But this only takes the Road to Asheville, between which and the Tennessee line there is another 'gap' to fill up. Now, we leave it to North Carolinians, *east and west,* to say if the State is prepared for such an expenditure? Judge Ellis is prepared for it, and scorns the idea that North Carolina shall demand, and use, the property in the Public Lands which belongs to her, to accomplish these purposes, and pay her debts. What folly! And, will the people encourage it?"

If "ignorance is bliss" the Editor of the Register ought to be a very happy gentleman; for he manifests a profundity of obtuseness, in regard to the topography of this country, and the probable cost of the tunnel through the Blue Ridge, which is indeed remarkable. But it is not to his blunders in these respects that we wish to call the attention of the western people, particularly. True, he has "piled it up strong" in the imaginary *bugaboo* with which he expects to frighten eastern men. He calculates they will certainly take alarm at his dreadful array of figures, strung out with an artistic eye to effect. Intelligent men will know that his estimates for the completion of the Western North Carolina Road are fully double what they should be, and what the actual outlay will prove them to be. The editor of the Register, we presume, belongs to that class of gentlemen, who, *"when they go catting, go catting,"* and never do anything by halves. He was indulging his fancy, to frighten his eastern readers, and free and wild it roved, until the point was reached "where gravitation shifting turns the other way," and the whole fabric tumbles to the ground, overburdened with its own ridiculousness.

The Register is the central organ and mouth piece of Mr. McRae, the Distribution candidate for Governor; his name stands at the head of its columns; his praises form the burden of its editorials. Now, what might be of comparatively small importance, as an opinion of the Register merely, becomes of consequence when promulgated by the recognized organ of a candidate for Governor.—Therefore we call upon the freemen of the west to "read, mark, and inwardly digest" the foregoing article from the Register. The Register's reason for opposing Judge Ellis will not find any endorsers in this quarter.—The Register and Mr. McRae think the Judge ought to be defeated because he is in favor of carrying out in good faith our present system of Internal Improvements. Mr. McRae, we are assured, is against the expenditure of another dollar, unless we can beg or steal it from the Federal Government, under the guise of Distribution. Mr. McRae, and the Editor of the Register, and every other sane man in the State, knows that the settled policy of the Government is against a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; and furthermore, that if every man, woman and child in the State were to vote for Mr. McRae and Distribution, it would not change the present policy nor add one dollar to our State treasury. Hence, the deduction is legitimate, the conclusion unavoidable, that Mr. McRae, and his organ, the Raleigh Register, are against the completion of our Rail Roads—against the western people having their just rights in the extension of the Central Road to the Tennessee line.

Judge Ellis is for the Road, and willing to exhaust the resources of the State, if necessary, to accomplish this great work.

Who is most worthy of the confidence of the people? Who is the friend of internal improvements? Let the people answer at the ballot box.

☞ Calvin Cox, of Pitt County, N. C., has secured a patent for a new and useful invention in fire arms. The construction of his improvement is very strong and light. It is a common cartridge self loading, and will shoot from thirty to fifty times in a minute.

☞ The Southern Commercial Convention has adjourned to meet again at Vicksburg, Miss., on the second Monday in May, 1858.

☞ A semi annual dividend of four per cent has been declared by the Bank of Wadesboro', N. C.

The New Senator from North Carolina.

HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.—It affords us pleasure to announce the fact that this gentleman has been appointed a senator of the United States from North Carolina, in place of Hon. Asa Biggs. Though still a young man, Mr. Clingman has won a national reputation as a politician and statesman. He was born in the county of Surry, in North Carolina, a region inhabited by an industrious, hardy, and high-minded population. In his person are combined the elements of a German, Norman, French, and a Scotch ancestry, whose names and deeds are identified with the patriotic struggles of the American Revolution. His grandfather, after having fought in many of the battles in the Carolinas, finally fell into the hands of the British, as a prisoner of war, at the surrender of Charleston; while his mother's grandfather, the Rev. Mr. Patillo, a famous Presbyterian minister, was a member of the first Provincial Congress of North Carolina. Mr. Clingman commenced his classical studies under private instructors; and afterwards entered Chapel Hill University as a sophomore, whence he graduated with the highest honors of his class—having been reported to the faculty by each professor in the institution as the best scholar in his department. After leaving Chapel Hill he entered with energy upon the study of law, and in a short time mastered the elementary principles of legal jurisprudence; but just as he was about to enter upon the practice of his profession, the people of his native Surry elected him to the Commons of the State where he at once took a leading part in public affairs.

On his retirement from the Legislature in 1836, Mr. Clingman removed his residence to Asheville, in Buncombe county, where he still resides as its most prominent citizen.—Having already won a reputation for boldness and ability as a speaker, having especially in debate at Columbia, S. C., with Colonel Memminger, of that State, made a very successful hit, he was soon after nominated and elected by a large vote to a seat in the State Senate of North Carolina. During his term as State Senator he proposed several important measures, and participated in every important debate.—In 1843 Mr. Clingman was elected to Congress, his rival candidate having been no less a personage than the Hon. James Graham; and from the period of his election to Congress down to the present time his name has been familiar in the national metropolis.—With the exception of one term, when he was defeated by a party trick, he has been a member of the House of Representatives ever since his first election—a period of about thirteen years. During this time he has been on one or two occasions spoken of as the most proper person to represent his State in the United States Senate, and we are glad to know that the wishes of his numerous friends have now been realized. Whatever may be said of his future career, one thing is certain, that he has been, and is now, doing all that an ambitious and faithful public servant can do to merit the highest honors of the statesman. In his seat on the floor of Congress as a representative, he has taken an interest in all the important questions of the day, and as a member for many years, and more recently as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he has acquitted himself with ability.

Mr. Clingman, though so long identified with politics, acting always an important part, has not neglected the pursuits of literature and science. He has made himself acquainted with the soil, climate, and manifold capabilities of his section of North Carolina; and from time to time has given to the world the result of his observations upon these subjects. He has made important contributions to the sciences of geology and mineralogy, his name frequently appearing in Silliman's Journal, in connexion with those of Silliman, Sephard, Dana, Guyot, and others, as one who has brought to light many interesting facts connected with the mountains of North Carolina, the highest of which it was his good fortune first to explore and measure, and which now very properly bears his name.

We thus introduce to the country a new Senator of the United States, a man of ability and great usefulness, whose capacities and experience fit him for almost every department of public business—one who, we doubt not, will adorn the high position to which he has been promoted.—*Washington Union.*

State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

ORDERED by his Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the 3rd Monday in July, 1858, and continue for two weeks, unless the public business shall sooner be dispatched.

All suitors, witnesses, and other persons having business on the Civil Docket of said Court, are notified to attend.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 27, 1858.
Spectator copy until Court.

NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean.

A. HIMES.

Asheville, May 27, 1858.

MARRIED,

On the 11th instant, at the residence of Col. Leland Martin, in Wilkes county, by Wm. Parks, Esq., Mr. A. H. Martin to Miss S. Virginia Corpening.

On the 20th instant, by P. D. Morgan, Esq., Mr. James D. Justice, of Haywood, to Miss Sarah M. Joyce, daughter of Robt. Joyce, of this county.

Candidates.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

☞ We are authorized to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., of this county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. GARDNER as a candidate for Sheriff of Yancy county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. M. HENRY, of this county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. GEORGE W. HAMPTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON BROYLES a candidate to represent Yancy county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation from the State of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman, a Representative from the Eighth Congressional District; and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the said Congressional District, commanding them to hold elections in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the first Thursday in August next, at which the qualified voters of the said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the aforesaid vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an Election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

In witness whereof, I, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of North Carolina, have signed with my hand these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

L. S.

Done at the City of Raleigh on the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and in the eighty second year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor.
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
May 27, 1858.—4w

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c.,
May 13, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish naval supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 16th June next. These proposals must be endorsed *"Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction &c.,"* that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions as will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfilment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All the articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part on or before the 20th July, one fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1859. Classes 3 and 9, the whole by the 15th May, 1859. The remaining classes to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1859, unless earlier required with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ——— of ——— in the State of ——— hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of the 13th of May, 1858.—Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——— and the contract sent to the navy agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) Signature. A. B.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ——— and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.
(Date.) E. F.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 10. White pine. Class 11. Ash plank. No. 12 Black walnut and cherry. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 37. Pitch, tar, and rosin.—No. 38. Tallow, soap, and oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, White oak logs. No. 3 White-oak promiscuous timber. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash and cypress. No. 14, Hickory butts, elm timber and white wood. No. 15, Staves.—No. 16 Black spruce. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin.—No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils &c. No. 28 Flax canvas. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine., No. 31, Glass No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34 Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch tar rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39 Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire-wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 3, White oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, Black walnut, cherry, &c. No. 13, Locust. No. 14, White-ash oars hickory bars, and butts. No. 15, White-oak staves and heading. No. 16 Black spruce. No. 18 Lignumvitæ. No 21, Iron. No. 22 Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25 Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, &c. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30 Flax and cotton twine. No. 31 Glass. No. 32 Leather. No 33, Hose. No. 34 Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 2, White-oak plank. No. 3. White-oak promiscuous timber.—No. 6, Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, Yellow-pine beams. No. 10, White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, Black walnut cherry. No. 13, Locust. No. 14, White-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16 Black spruce. No. 18, Lignumvitæ. No. 21, Iron.—No. 22 Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25 Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, &c. No. 28 Flax canvas. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32 Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Class No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 16, Black spruce. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints and oils. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32, Leather. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 43, Tank and galley iron. No. 44, Chain iron. No. 45, Ingot Copper. No. 47, Miscellaneous.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 6, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash and cypress. No. 12, Black walnut cherry, mahogany butts. No. 14, White-ash oars, hickory bars. No. 16, Black spruce. No. 18, Lignumvitæ. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, &c. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap and oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 3, White-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, White-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 10, White pine. No. 12, Black walnut and cherry. No. 13, Locust. No. 14, White ash oars hickory bars and butts. No. 18, Lignumvitæ. No. 21, Iron. No. 23, Lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, &c.

May 27, 1858.

LOVE SONG.

I love you—'tis the simplest way
The thing I feel, to tell;
Yet, if I told it all the day,
You'd never guess how well.
You are my comfort and my light,
My very life you seem,
I think of you all day, all night
'Tis but of you I dream.

There's pleasure in the slightest word
That you can speak to me,
My soul is like the Æolian chord,
And vibrates still to thee.
I never read the love song yet,
So thrilling, fond and true,
But in my own heart I've met
Some hidden thought of you.

I bless the shadow on your face,
The light upon your hair,
I like, for hours, to sit and trace
The passing changes there;
I love to hear your voice's tone,
Although you should not say
A single word to dream upon,
When that had died away.

Oh! you are kindly as the beam
That warms where'er it plays,
And you are gentle as a dream
Of happy future days.
And you are strong to do the right,
And swift the wrong to flee,
And if you are not half so bright,
You're all the world to me.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1858.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this department until the 31st day of May next for the purchase of all, or any part not less than one legal subdivision, of the unsold land of the "Island of Rock Island," in the State of Illinois, heretofore reserved for military purposes.

The descriptions and areas of the unsold tracts into which the Island is divided by the surveys, and for which proposals are now invited, are as follows, viz:

Township.	Range.	Section		Area in acres.
18 N	1 W	29	W. half of S. W. fractional 1-4	55.49
"	"	30	Northeast fractional 1-4,	14.39
"	"	30	Northwest fractional 1-4,	25.55
"	"	30	N. E. 1-4 of S. E. fractional 1-4	33.31
"	"	30	S. E. 1-4 of S. E. fractional 1-4	40
"	"	30	N. W. 1-4 of S. E. fractional 1-4	40
"	"	30	S. W. 1-4 of S. E. fractional 1-4	25.28
"	"	30	N. E. 1-4 of S. W. fractional 1-4	40.78
"	"	30	N. W. 1-4 of S. W. fractional 1-4	40.78
"	"	30	S. W. 1-4 of S. W. fractional 1-4	40.78
"	"	30	S. E. 1-4 of S. W. fractional 1-4	32.78
"	"	31	Fractional N. E. 1-4 of N. E 1-4	21.45
"	"	31	Fractional N. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4	49.91
"	"	32	Fractional E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4	37.24
"	"	32	Fractional W. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4,	45.74
N	2 W.	25	Northeast fractional 1-4,	10.69
"	"	25	Southwest fractional 1-4,	70.62
"	"	36	Fractional N. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4	21.53
"	"	36	Northeast 1-4 of northeast 1-4	30.55
"	"	36	Northwest 1-4 of northeast 1-2	23.69

Bids will be received for the purchase of the lands in gross, or for separate parcels, as above described, the department reserving to itself the right to accept or reject either or both, as may be deemed most advantageous to the government.

Bids will be received until 12 o'clock m, of the 31st day of May, at which hour all then before the department will be opened.

Proposals should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of the Island of Rock Island."

Payment to be made in cash to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis or to the Treasurer at Washington, within fifteen days after the acceptance of the bids, and receipts transmitted immediately to this department. In case of failure to make the payment within the time specified, the award shall be declared null and void. JOHN B. FLOYD.

April 15, 1858. Secretary of War.

*NOTE.—The "note" of April 25th being incorrect, the following is substituted therefor:

The following described tracts, viz:

S. W. fractional 1-4 of sect. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W;

Fractional N. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4 sect. 36, T. 18 N., R. 2 W;

N. W. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 of sect. 36, T. 18 N., R. 2 W; will be sold subject to the claims of the Railroad Bridge Company, the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for "right of way" and "Depot Grounds," amounting to 15,36 acres in the first named tract, to 3,72 acres in the second named tract, and 0,42 acres in the last named tract, as particularly designated and marked on the maps filed in the General Land Office with letter of 28th February, 1854, by John O. Sargent, attorney, claiming right of way under the act of Congress approved August 4, 1852, entitled "An act to grant the right of way to all Rail and Plank Roads and Macadamized Turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States."

JOHN B. FLOYD.

May 13, 1858. Secretary of War.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

Office of the Literary Board.

RALEIGH, May 1st, 1858.

THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION OF the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1858, among the several counties of the State, is ordered by the Board—a tabular statement whereof is annexed.

The amount due the respective counties, will be paid to the persons entitled, at the Treasury Department, upon a compliance with the provisions of Law on the subject.

Madison and Polk will receive their shares from the Counties from which they were formed, Jackson 30 per cent. of amount allotted to Macon, and the balance from the share allotted to Haywood.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres. Ex Officio of Lit. Board.

PULASKI COWPER,
Secretary to the Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Dist. Share.
Alamance,	10,166	1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,983	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	620 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,359	1479 48
Cumberland,	10,634	1276 06
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	10,018	1302 12
Forsyth,	10,627	1275 74
Franklin,	9,520	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	826 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,	7,089	850 70
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,149	1337 92
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,181	341 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 98
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,166	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	7,005	948 58
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1704 74
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimons,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,725	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1286 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,036	652 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1482 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	8,132	975 84
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	10,317	1238 09
Wilkes,	11,642	1367 04
Wilson,	6,654	710 45
Yadkin,	9,511	1141 32
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	752,542	$90,425 04

May 13, 1858.—3w.

T. W. MURRELL,
COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan, R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee, Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee, K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 150 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass.	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6. was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C, Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of

SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No. 2 Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,
Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

Paper: Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
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